



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Tokyo, 7: 411-412. 1907; also Bot. Mag. Tokyo, 21: 107-109. 1907) conclude that benzoic acid is the substance which prevents putrefaction. Thus *Pinguilica* differs from *Utricularia* in which the captured organisms putrify.

Biologists are much less inclined than formerly to attribute adaptive significance to the characters separating closely related species. Nevertheless Focke (Abh. Naturw. Ver. Bremen, 19: 82. 1907) holds that closely related forms are adapted to slightly different habitats. He gives a list of several plant species which he thinks illustrates this point.

Davidson (Agric. Journ. Cape Good Hope, 31: 175-177. 1907) calls the attention of botanists to the interesting structural peculiarities of the tuberous Liliaceous genus *Eriospermum*.

J. A. H.

Plant Cultivation in Art and Education.¹—During the past few years there has been unusual interest in the possibilities of artistic gardening, both in the country and the city. This is evidenced by the publication of such elegant magazines as the *Country Calender*, *Suburban Life*, *Country Life in America*, and the *Garden Magazine*, as well as by the attention which civic leagues everywhere are giving to parks and highways. Many of the publications of the park commissioners of our cities are prepared and published with the most fastidious care, and in them plant cultivation has a prominent place.

The English are still much in advance of Americans in these matters -- in interest, theory, and practice. During the last few weeks we note the publication of such works as Kingsley's "Eversley Garden and Others," Thonger's "Book of Rock and Water Gardens," Davidson's "Unheated Greenhouse," and the more pretentious "Art and Craft of Garden Making" by Mawson. On this side of the water

¹ Kingsley, Rose G. *Eversley Garden and Others*. London. George Allen. 1907. 6 s.

Thonger, C. *The Book of Rock and Water Gardens*. London & New York. John Lane. 1907. \$1.00.

Davidson, K. L. *The Unheated Greenhouse*. London. The Country Life Co. 1907. 8 s, 6 d.

Mawson, T. H. *The Art and Craft of Garden Making*. 3 ed. London. B. T. Botsford. 1907.

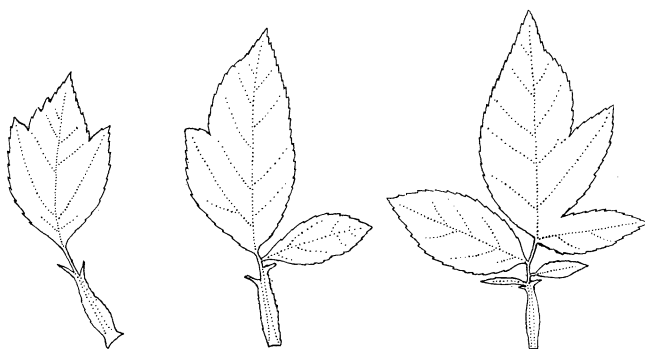
Bisset, P. *The Book of Water Gardening*. New York. A. T. De La Mare. 1907.

we may record Bissett's "Book of Water Gardening." This is not the place to discuss the merits of these volumes as practical guides or as teachers of art, but in all of them the skill of the photographer has been fully utilized in supplying illustrations, and these the systematic botanist may find of considerable interest. Another finely illustrated work is Perrédès's "London Botanic Gardens," recently reprinted in book form.

The interest in these matters is further evidenced by Baker's discussion of the problems of horticultural education (Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc., 22:152-162. 1907); True's consideration of the advisability of the introduction of elementary agriculture into schools (Yearb. U. S. Dep. Agric., 1906:151-154. 1907); and Cook's arguments in favor of agriculture as the basis of education (Monist, 17:347-364. 1907).

J. ARTHUR HARRIS.

Lobed Terminal Leaflets in the Rose.—In discussing the development of pinnate leaves the writer stated that lobed terminal leaflets were not found in the rose. It seemed probable that they would appear, since they occur in the related agrimony, but among twenty-seven hundred leaves of the wild *Rosa lucida* not a single example was found.



Leaves of the cultivated rose. $\frac{2}{3}$ natural size.

The writer is indebted to Miss Margaret W. Whitney of Pasadena, California, for the lobed leaves of the cultivated rose shown in the accompanying drawing. They indicate that the basifugal tendency is present in the stipular type of basipetal leaves, and that it may predominate.

F. T. LEWIS.